

Why do so many people Cross the Road?

New arrivals for Ladies?

Natural Pongee Silk. The ideal material for Children's Dresses. Light and exceptionally strong. Very suitable for Ladies' Blouses and Bloomers. **85c. per yard.**

Dress Muslins and Voiles in lovely floral patterns. **Just one dress length in each.**

Crope de Chine Ties. In assorted colors. **Each \$1.50**

Children's Black and White Windsor Ties. **Each 75c.**

We have just received Plates and Samples for Ladies' Made-to-Measure Suits, Skirts and Coats.

To reach our store most people in Bassano have to cross the road at least once.

Why do they do it?

Because they are sure always of finding the very best bargains in Quality and Price, no matter whether its Groceries, Crockery, Ladies' Wear, Dry Goods or Men's Wear, and above all, they are guaranteed service.

Special Sugar Offer

Expect to unload one car of sugar this week, which we intend selling at cost for to cash buyers. **It Will Pay You to Put in a Stock.**

The sugar market is very firm and higher prices are anticipated. Get our price on 100 lb. lots.

Men's Wear

75 MEN'S SUITS

just arrived. Of the best colors and patterns and most up-to-date styles that could be purchased. Do not miss the opportunity of looking these excellent values over. Make your purchase now while our range is complete. Prices are:

**23.50, 28.00, 34.00
38.00, 40.00, 45.00
and 50.00**

STETSON HATS

As you are no doubt aware, Stetson Hats are now selling in all cities at \$12.00 for the small shapes. Our price remains at \$8.00. This being made possible by

McKee's Stores. Phone 9 Always at Your Service

THE GEM THEATRE

Saturday Matinee and Night—Elio Janis in "Regular Girl."
Monday and Tuesday:
Clara Kimball Young in "Cheating Cheaters."
Wednesday and Thursday: Matinee 4.15.
Hall Caine's Masterpiece—"The Woman Thou Gavest Me."
Friday and Saturday—Next Week:
W. S. Hart in "Square Deal Sanderson."

Get in line Mr. Buyer

Come up the side street (Deposits the Post Office.) **It Pays!**

Men's Spring Suits

For a High Class, Stylish, made-to-measure Suit, see us. Large range of patterns to choose from. * Walk up the side street and save ten.

Hats and Caps

Nice range of Spring Caps, the prices are reasonable from 1.25 to 2.50.
Real Felt Hats, Special Value **375**

Work Shirts and Gloves

Look over these lines before buying. We have the best values to be had anywhere.

Whitewear

Ladies and Children's Middies and Wash Skirts.

Groceries & Provisions. Fruit & Vegetables

Let us fill your Spring Work Orders. We have only high grade goods at reasonable prices. Orders filled carefully and promptly at the Quality store.
Fresh and crisp Lettuce, Green Onions, Celery, Cauliflower and Ripe Tomatoes.

JAS. JOHNSTON. The Quality Store

Better Roads Campaign

If a census of the people in every district in Alberta was taken as to which had the poorest system of roads there is but little doubt that the Bassano district would easily top the poll, and this in spite of the fact that our member is not only a member of the government but is one of its most prominent members.

It may be that the farmers and business men in the district are altogether too modest in pressing their just claims upon the notice of the government or it may be that the government do not think it necessary to pay any attention to a district that never asks for anything.

One fact is self evident: our roads are a disgrace to the district and the whole province.

Which ever way the farmer travels, north, south, east or west he is faced with the same problem of avoiding rocks, soap holes, sloughs, deep ruts and in fact every inconvenience and danger known to travellers in the most lighted parts of the world.

This scandalous disregard of the public welfare has continued long enough and it is high time that our member be compelled by the force of expressed public indignation to recognize the fact that his constituents need a little more consideration.

We believe that if Mr. Mitchell knew the deplorable condition of our roads he would at least make an effort to persuade the department responsible for roadwork to pay us a business visit occasionally.

We would suggest that every U.F.A. in the district combine with the business men in sending a delegation to Edmonton to insist upon

Signs of The Times

It is a matter for congratulation that so many of our farmers are this year planning to get away from the straight grain growing into the more intensive and profitable methods of farming irrigated land.

One farmer in the Rosemary district has contracted with an Idaho Seed House to plant several varieties of peas and the result of his experiments will be waited with great interest, for if successful it means that the Seed House will make many more contracts in the district for next year.

Ozell King and A. Silver of Gem Colony are each planting about 20 acres of Canadian field peas.

Smith's Milky Way farmers will have a large acreage of peas and also a 40 acre plot of pasture which will be sown to Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top, Meadow Fescue, Bromo grass, Western Rye and White Clover. This is also an experiment which will be watched with great interest in view of the prospective creamery and particularly in connection with the problem of providing good pasturage on a comparatively small plot. Manager Deckard is bringing about 1000 acres of the Latham farm under irrigation this year.

There will be anywhere from 1000 to 2000 acres sown to Alfalfa this year in the district and the list is long.

(Continued on page four.)

The minister giving our district a square shake in the matter of roadwork this year.

It is certain that if we wait for the government to recognize our claims without persuasion on our part we shall soon find it necessary to do all our travelling by air or submarine.

New Spring Styles OF Society Brand Clothes

We have just the distinctive styles in clothes to meet your approval. The quality of the material in these suits give for long life of your clothes and your continued satisfaction.

The designer of Society Brand Clothes knows clothes craft as few men do. He will tolerate nothing but the most skillful tailoring in carrying out his ideas and he insists on the best material.

But a written description doesn't do Society Brand clothes justice.

Come in to-day and judge for yourself. Observe the painstaking workmanship which has made each of these many models faultless to the smallest refinement. It will mean lasting enjoyment in your clothes to get acquainted with our service now.

Also see our unusual display of men's caps and furnishings.

Guaranteed Blue Serges. \$50.00

Other suits from \$35.00 to \$65.00

Shoes that give comfort and delight.

From \$4.50 to \$20.00

Jack Torgan's Store.

BOY
SCOUT
NEWSHOW C.P.R. ENGINEER WON THE
VICTORIA CROSS

It fell to the lot of a C.P.R. engineer, Pte. John Peter Robertson, to win the much coveted Victoria Cross at Pateuchende. Robertson enlisted at Leithbridge with the 17th, and was an engineer on that division. He was better known as "Pete" to his Leithbridge friends. He was born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, but lived most of his life in Medicine Hat with his mother, Mrs. Alex. Robertson.

Robertson was aged 34, won his distinction in connection with operations at Pateuchende, November 6, 1917. Details came through authoritative channels that during his battalion's attack Robertson's platoon was held up by uncut wire two hundred yards from the final objective. Our guns were still busy cutting a way through the wire when a German machine gun opened fire and inflicted very heavy losses on the Canadians. Robertson, without waiting for orders, and entirely on his own initiative, rushed towards the German gun, defying the machine gun's withering fire. Moreover, our artillery barrage was so intense that dead seemed almost certain. Working his way to the flank, he eventually found an op-

portunity in the wire, got through, and crawled until the end of the emplacement was reached. Raising suddenly to his feet he charged down on the astonished Germans and killed four of the gun crew before they could recover from their surprise. The remainder fled in terror, but their flight was soon cut short when Robertson seized the abandoned gun, screeched around and poured a hail of bullets upon the backs of the fast disappear-

ing enemy. Several of them fell victim to their own weapons, and others were caught by his shells. When, as for the belated naval forces, arrived Robertson was still firing the captured gun. It was entirely due to his heroic action as to the whole line was enabled to advance and capture the final objective. Robertson went forward with the first wave, taking a gun with him. He used it very effectively to keep down the fire of German machine guns and snipers, while his platoon consolidated the new position. Later in the day, when two of our snipers who ventured in front of our lines were wounded, Robertson volunteered to bring them in. He went into the open, although exposed to a heavy enemy fire, lifted one man on his back and carried him safely to the trench, and immediately returned to the second man, staggering back with his unconscious burden while the bullets whistled around him. But as the latter fate was awaiting until the last possible moment to overtake him, he was killed on the very parapet of the trench his flight almost accomplished. His splendid heroic end, like his dashing work earlier in the day, had a most inspiring effect.

He was a man of great character, a good soldier, and a good citizen. He was a man of great character, a good soldier, and a good citizen. He was a man of great character, a good soldier, and a good citizen.

A Modest Wife
"Is your wife one of those women who look at their husbands and say, 'I made a man of him'?" asked the impatient friend.
"No," answered Mr. Meekton. "My Henrietta is very unassuming. She merely says she has done her best."

Spells It
Helen: I think Jack is simply wonderful.
Maude: Yes, the trouble is he thinks so, too.

Dean Russell, Professor of Education at Columbia University, a man who is greatly interested in all boys' activities tells us:
"The program of the Boy Scouts is a man's job cut down to a boy's size, and it appeals to the boy, because he is a man in the making."
We will find this statement a true one if we will, by careful observation, follow a little lad from the time he joins a troop right through all the different phases of the Scout training. We will see how he is not long a member of a Boy Scout Troop when his powers of observation are quickened; how he learns to do things for himself; how, through having to earn his own uniform, he learns thrift and economy; and how, through the "Daily Good Turn," he learns new ideas of personal responsibility.
The whole Scout training is based upon two things. First, the "Scout's Promise," which a boy must take before he becomes a Scout. It is: "On my honor I promise that I will do my best—
(1) To do my duty to God and my King;
(2) To help other people at all times;
(3) To obey the Scout Law.
And secondly, the "Scout Law," which is made up of ten—shall I call them commandments?
(1) A Scout's honor is to be trusted.
(2) A Scout is loyal to the King and to his officers to his parents, his country and his employers.
(3) A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
(4) A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout.
(5) A Scout is courteous.
(6) A Scout is a friend to animals.
(7) A Scout obeys orders of his parents, Patrol Leader or Scoutmaster without question.
(8) A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.

Princo Arthur of Connaught, who was well known in Canada; laying the foundation stone of Dover Patrol Memorial at Leithbridge Point, near Dover, England.

ing enemy. Several of them fell victim to their own weapons, and others were caught by his shells. When, as for the belated naval forces, arrived Robertson was still firing the captured gun. It was entirely due to his heroic action as to the whole line was enabled to advance and capture the final objective. Robertson went forward with the first wave, taking a gun with him. He used it very effectively to keep down the fire of German machine guns and snipers, while his platoon consolidated the new position. Later in the day, when two of our snipers who ventured in front of our lines were wounded, Robertson volunteered to bring them in. He went into the open, although exposed to a heavy enemy fire, lifted one man on his back and carried him safely to the trench, and immediately returned to the second man, staggering back with his unconscious burden while the bullets whistled around him. But as the latter fate was awaiting until the last possible moment to overtake him, he was killed on the very parapet of the trench his flight almost accomplished. His splendid heroic end, like his dashing work earlier in the day, had a most inspiring effect.

Cook Was a Knight
Had Received Red Ribbon Decoration and Was Elected to Respect Holders of the coveted ribbon of the Legion of Honor are found among all classes. How finely this is borne out a story about a French General and his female cook is worth telling. The General, not in a good mood at his meal, vented his anger upon the cook, declaring that her meal, well, was "not a perfect success." "You are wrong to speak so severely, my General," replied the cook. "I am a Knight of the Legion of Honor." An investigation followed, and it was discovered that the cook had been a nurse at the front, where she had shown such bravery that the red-ribbon decoration had been awarded to her. On the termination of the war she had accepted dismissal from the service without compensation, and having no other means of living, became a cook, wearing the decoration only on Sundays. The Echo of Paris, which prints the story and vouches for it, adds: "And since then the General has been himself to make remarks when any dish has not been a perfect success."

Mistake (nervously)—"I do hope the place will suit you."
New Maid—Well, the house is not bad, and I rather like the look of the policeman on the beat, but I say here you'll kindly take them horrid pictures down.

Ice in winter and banana peels in summer have much to do with the downfall of man.

As already stated, the British share in the clearance operations was concluded within the schedule time and the areas for which Great Britain was responsible were confidently declared to be quite free of mines. For some time it is possible that there will be an element but a very small element of danger from drifting mines, but even this will be almost entirely eliminated when all the mine fields have been swept. Bottom sweeping which was carried out in large areas, especially under filling grounds, is still in progress, and will be carried out by the post-war mine sweeping flotilla, manned by permanent naval ratings, until there is no longer any necessity for this.

Work of Clearing
The Mine Fields

Heavy Forces Were Recruited for German Task in Brest

The subject of mines and mine fields was naturally a very live one for all those who had to do any sort of work during the war, as well as for the belligerent naval forces and the soldiers passing between the various theatres of war. Many were the speculations as to the whole line was enabled to advance and capture the final objective. Robertson went forward with the first wave, taking a gun with him. He used it very effectively to keep down the fire of German machine guns and snipers, while his platoon consolidated the new position. Later in the day, when two of our snipers who ventured in front of our lines were wounded, Robertson volunteered to bring them in. He went into the open, although exposed to a heavy enemy fire, lifted one man on his back and carried him safely to the trench, and immediately returned to the second man, staggering back with his unconscious burden while the bullets whistled around him. But as the latter fate was awaiting until the last possible moment to overtake him, he was killed on the very parapet of the trench his flight almost accomplished. His splendid heroic end, like his dashing work earlier in the day, had a most inspiring effect.

The statement which was recently issued by the First Lord of the Admiralty, explanatory of the navy estimates for 1919-20, had an interesting paragraph on the subject of mine clearance, from which it appears that no fewer than 1,360 mine fields of groups of mines were laid by the Germans in proximity to the British coast. Altogether these mine fields represented some 11,000 mines, about 90 per cent. of which were laid by the Germans. About 60 field mines were laid, totalling some 1,200 mines, and of these 60 per cent. were laid by submarines. The British themselves naturally completely outstripped the record and laid some 65,000 mines in home waters and 8,000 in the Mediterranean. These had to be swept up if navigation was to be resumed on the pre-war scale with any safety.

The Admiralty had all its arrangements for clearance before the war ended, and these were put into operation immediately after the armistice. The British assured the task of clearing the coast of the British Isles, the North Sea, to a longitude of 4 degrees east, and areas in the Atlantic, and the Mediterranean. Various areas at home and abroad were placed under mine clearance operations, working in the Admiralty for coast clearance, and the mine fields were swept twice and if necessary three times, and for this purpose some 1,000 vessels were employed, the object being to complete the clearance of all areas before the end of November, 1919. This task, it may be stated, was successfully accomplished.

Demolition and other problems necessitated a steady reduction in the number of vessels engaged in the operation. The mine clearance operation was carried out by the British, who signed on for three months at special rates of pay, which organization was succeeded by a special mine clearance force, the members of which signed on for three months at special rates of pay. This force, which was very quickly recruited, totalled 600 officers and 16,000 men. The thousands vessels which were engaged in the operation were reduced by April, 1919, to just over 400, and by the middle of October to under 100. Special forms of sweep gear had been devised to deal with the mine danger, and the whole organization was worked out on the basis of reducing the task to the very minimum.

So successful were the precautions taken that the total loss of life, according to the First Lord's statement, amounted at the conclusion of operations to only 6 per cent.

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Lions Prey on Airmen

Forced Landing in Bush Meant Almost Certain Death

Airmen say that in East Africa it was almost impossible to find any open ground suitable for a parachute landing, and space had to be cleared in the dense bush sufficient to allow a skillfully piloted machine to land. The Dardanelles campaign was a time when the British were away from headquarters for weeks at a time, dropping their reports in message bags at headquarters and then returning to their lairs in the bush. Lions and leopards attacked the camps and waited for anyone who dared move far from the camp at night; on at least one occasion elephants charged down upon an aeroplane and did tremendous damage. A forced landing in the bush was almost certain death, for even if pilot and observer survived the crash, it was highly probable that they would lose themselves in their efforts to return, or be killed by wild beasts during the journey.

Alberta Has
Great Wealth

Province Is Rich in Coal, Gas and Water Power

According to a pamphlet from the pen of James White, R.G.S., assistant to the chairman and deputy head of the Commission of Conservation of Canada, the Province of Alberta is rich in power, both water, coal and gas. The province has a total of 1,000,000 horsepower of water power of Alberta is estimated at 45,000 horsepower, while the developed water power aggregates 35,000 horsepower. The possibilities of storage are not very great, owing to the fact that the streams of Alberta do not drain large lakes, while the construction of large artificial reservoirs is a very expensive matter.

An interesting reference is made by the writer to the relative cost of steam power versus water power. As compared with steam power, water power is said to be 10 times as expensive. The advantages (1) Cost of operation is usually much lower (2) Very few attendants are required in the plant. No fuel except for heating the boiler. The disadvantages are: (1) Usually the cost of development and installation is very high (2) The situation of the water-power plant is fixed by nature. This lack of elasticity necessitates, on the average, a longer transmission line to transmit the electric energy to the user. (3) The service is less reliable owing to the possibility of lack of power due to unusually low water.

Coming to the question of coal, this statement is made that 87 per cent. of the coal in the province is in the Alberta field, but of this 82 per cent. is lignite or sub-bituminous. The chief centres for coal are Leithbridge, Drumheller and the Medicine Hat district. In this connection, Mr. White says, the larger coal-mining centres are more important because such large supplies of plants are usually required for economies. For instance, they can use coal which, under ordinary circumstances, would be left in the mine, as it would be impossible to bring it to the surface.

No part of Canada contains greater developed natural resources than Alberta, but an emphatic warning is given by Mr. White that a reservoir of natural gas, no matter what its initial capacity may be, is a resource which can never be replaced. The decrease in the flow from the Bow Island gas field which supplies Calgary, Edmonton, and other smaller towns is pointed out. Consequently the greatest care should be taken in its use. Up to the present four important gas fields in Alberta have been discovered, namely those at Medicine Hat, Bow Island, Viking and Pelican Rapids, in the Peace River district. There are also reserves in various other parts of the province.

Seed Grain for the West

Wheat Held in Government Elevator in Calgary Is Superior Quality of Marquis

The Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission has purchased and stored 700,000 bushels of wheat in the government elevators at Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. The quantity of oats owned by the commission is more than 500,000 bushels, of which approximately 250,000 bushels are stored in Calgary. The commission is still buying oats, the bulk of the purchases being made in the out-growing districts east of Saskatoon. The wheat held in the government elevator in Calgary is a superior quality of Marquis, weighing on an average 60 pounds to the bushel. Further purchases of oats and barley will be made, a premium of 10 cents a bushel being paid on No. 1 seed oats, 5 cents on barley No. 2 seed oats, and 4 cents on barley.

Wandering Bottles
The bottle with a message thrown into the sea by Mr. Hawker of Cape Race, which has just come to shore off St. Lawrence, has accomplished a journey of 1,000 miles since it was thrown into the sea, but is far from breaking the record in long-distance drifting, which still belongs to a bottle thrown into the sea off the Dardanelles in August, 1915, and picked up off New Zealand eleven months later. Another bottle thrown ashore in the Atlantic in April, 1915, was washed upon the beach near Port Philip, Australia, after travelling over 7,000 miles in five months. Captain Slanger, who experimented with drifting bottles for the purpose of sending messages to ships at sea, has found that about ten per cent. of those he sent actually came to shore, some of them only after voyaging 30,000 miles or more—London Morning Post.

What Modern Optometry Means

The thorough and accurate examination of the eye, by the use of the most perfect of optical instruments in the hands of a qualified optometrist.

During the last 14 years Powers the Optometrist has given comfort and improved vision to thousands of Alberta's citizens; and is now permanently located in your district.

Visit our modernly equipped Optical parlor, Main Street, Bassano.

POWERS' OPTICAL & JEWELRY CO.

PERMANENT ADDRESS:

BASSANO, ALBERTA.

AN INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT.

In order to cope with the unsteady conditions of our buying markets we have been compelled to adopt a steady cash basis for our business policy in 1920.

By this means we hope to give and get better service.

JAS. O'NEILL BASSANO BLACKSMITH SHOP

Buy an Irrigated Farm

From the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and ensures good crops, not only occasionally, but EVERY YEAR.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record.

For full particulars, apply to

Allan Cameron, General Supt. of Lands

Canadian Pacific Railway, Department of Natural Resources

205 First Street East, Calgary, Alberta.

You can eat any old time but there is only one place where you can eat and enjoy your meals and that is the

New Royal Cafe

Planagan's Old Store - Lee Wah, Proprietor

We have enlarged our staff and everything is new, clean, and up-to-date.

You will enjoy every meal you have in our new restaurant.

Best of Everything
Prices Moderate

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FELTS and BUILDING PAPERS

BASSANO

Phone 7

C. F. DOOLEY

Growing Alfalfa Under Irrigation

(Continued from last week.)

that credit is given for the production of a large amount of nitrogen plant food in soils growing alfalfa. Thus they not only supply the heavy demands for nitrogen made by the growing of alfalfa plants, but store up in excess of their needs this valuable plant food for future crops. Since these bacteria are not naturally present in our soils it is necessary to supply them. This can be done in three ways. By using Pure Culture. This can be obtained in bottles from Government Laboratories. By Soil Transfer, a method that is laborious and expensive but good, and which, consists of scattering soil taken from an old alfalfa field over the new field, at the rate of 300 to 400 pounds per acre. The third is that known as the "Clue-Well" method. This has proven very satisfactory and its use as practiced is described below.

Dissolve 5 ounces of fertilizer glue (slab or ground) in a gallon of hot water. Have the alfalfa seed piled in an open clean floor or canvas. To treat a barrel of seed (40 lbs.) pour on from two to three quarts of the glue and water mixture and stir until every seed is coated. Now dump down the pile of seed and sift on to it dirt taken from the top foot of an old alfalfa field known to contain inoculation. To make the dirt with readily during a severe frost must be pulverized and dried somewhat in a shady place. About one half gallon of dirt will be required to the barrel of seed. Stir until every seed is coated with the dirt. Now spread out the seed in this layer to dry in the shade and stir occasionally to prevent the formation of clumps. Sow within 24 hours. Never let the direct rays of the sun strike on the inoculated seed, for more than a few moments at sundown till after.

SOWING WITH GRAIN NURSE II CROPS.

The main point in favor of having a grain nurse crop with alfalfa is that the alfalfa seed does not so easily lost the first year. Ordinarily a nurse crop should not be left to mature, but should be cut early for green feed, so as to allow the young alfalfa to make a good substantial growth before freeze-up. It is well also to cut the grain stubble fairly high, so as to catch the winter's snow, thus offering protection to the alfalfa. The nurse crop should be sown thickly and because of its quality as a winter feed, should be sown broadcast. The nurse crop should be sown at the rate of about 20 pounds per acre. The oats and the alfalfa can be planted early at the same time, as the oats first and the alfalfa at a later date, say after the oats have been up for a week or two. So much for the nurse crop.

The average experience of the average man, taking everything into consideration seems to indicate that it is better not to use a nurse crop with alfalfa. It is sometimes an advantage, however, to use it on sandy soils that are prone to blow badly. The stands obtained without a nurse crop at this time were uniformly even, the plants are far more vigorous and the hay yields or seed yields the following year, usually are enough greater to offset the loss occasioned, by no return the year of seeding. This has been found to be as true with the clover and many of the grasses as it is with alfalfa.

IRRIGATION

After the alfalfa has been planted, it like other seeds must have moisture to make it come up and grow. If planted in a good seed bed comparable to well tilled summerfallow, containing a reservoir of moisture near the surface, light rains would cause the moisture to join and sprout most of the seeds. Should the weather remain dry then the field must be irrigated, care being taken not to wash the bare land too much. Concluded dry, hot and windy weather necessitates frequent irrigations of very young alfalfa to keep it from dying. A light irrigation would be needed every three to four days, until the plants had got a growth of from three to four inches, when they would have established deep tap roots and started to pump moisture from below. Irrigation should then be given at three week intervals of from two to three weeks. Irrigation and still keep the alfalfa growing nicely.

FALL IRRIGATION

Late fall irrigation in the Chinook belt is not advocated during the first season or those following for this reason: As it would cause a great soil reservoir of moisture to be formed near the surface, the long tap roots of alfalfa and other crops might be frozen out of the soil. The frozen spells of chinook weather during mid-winter has been known to thaw the surface to a depth of one or more feet. This followed by a sudden change of temperature of from 20 to 40 degrees below zero, would cause the soil to freeze suddenly with a heaving motion and very likely wash the roots to two. The result would be a thinned stand if not a total loss.

It is believed to be better practice to let the soil freeze deep and then melt fairly dry. The following spring an irrigation should be given during the middle of May, which would be plenty

I.O.O.F. Anniversary Service, Ap. 25

3.30 p.m. in the Presbyterian Church. All Welcome.



SHIP ALL YOUR MUSKRAT

A CANADIAN HOUSE, FOR CANADIAN FUR SHIPPERS

Make us supply our tremendous demand for MUSKRAT, MINK, COYOTE, and all other furs from your district. SHUBERT will pay you the highest prices for your furs.

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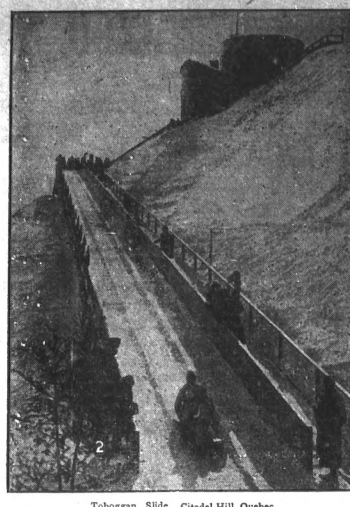
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Enjoying the Winter In Quebec



Toboggan Slide, Chateau Hill, Quebec.

Since winter sports have become as popular as those of summer, there is no need for anyone to dread the dreariness of December, January and February in Quebec. To skate rhythmically upon an open rink; to tramp on one's snowshoes over fields which are impassable for the ordinary pedestrian; to jump from an immense height and yet to land, upright and graceful, on one's ski; to toboggan at the rate of an express train, and, most fascinating of all perhaps, to slide on the Swiss bobblies, which are still a novelty on this side of the Atlantic—all this and more does winter offer to her devotees in this province.

Skating and skiing require some practice before one is an adept, but sliding and snowshoeing are perfectly simple; all one needs is "the will to do, the soul to dare." Where winter's icy mantle covers the waters and spreads a blanket of snow over the land—there winter sports are at their best. In Canada, "Our Lady of the Snows," every type of winter pastime flourishes. And in Quebec, Canada's oldest city, the outdoor life takes on a new character. Situated on the St. Lawrence River, easily accessible by train, Quebec offers to her guests an unforgotten welcome. At the Chateau Frontenac, the huge hotel which the C.P.R. has built on Dufferin Terrace, the winter guest will find that his indoor comfort and outdoor sport have

little been considered. Two rinks, one in the courtyard for the skaters, the other in the summer case for the curlers; a toboggan slide built on Dufferin Terrace, and perhaps, greater attraction of all, the Swiss bobblies—these are but a few of the inducements offered to those who love an outdoor life. The hills which surround the city make it ideal for skiing, and the broad country is as easy to traverse on snowshoes today as when the Indians swept over it, three hundred long winters ago. After a day out of doors, one is ready to return to the hotel for an evening of dancing and other allied amusements. The Chateau Frontenac is the centre of Quebec's social life, the magnet which draws to it all that is vivacious and charming of her so-called society. No one who has been present at the New Year's dance in the Chateau Frontenac can ever forget it; and this season the social life in the ancient capital bids fair to eclipse even its own brilliant past.

To the guest, the "Chambres Canadiennes" are sure to make a strong appeal. They form one of the several period suites in the hotel, and, as the name implies, are typically French-Canadian. In naming them after Jacques Cartier, Champlain, and Montcalm, history, all the Company has spared no effort to make them present rooms in the manner of a French Canadian seigneur—J. L. T.

Make Use of Waste Products

May Permit Industrial Alcohol to Be Produced

Ottawa—The manufacture, without the restrictions now imposed on tax-free industrial alcohol, may be permitted if the plans of the Canadian Research Council are carried out. Industrial alcohol has been hailed by scientists as the motor fuel of the future, and in his annual report on the activities of the council the administrative chairman, Dr. A. B. McCollen, pointed out that Canada was wasting enough industrial alcohol daily to provide for all plants in the way of motor fuel. The development of chemical and other industries in Canada, it is said, is hampered by the restrictions on the manufacture of industrial alcohol. The United States uses nearly 40 million gallons annually, while in Canada the consumption of industrial alcohol is considerably less than a quarter of a million gallons, and the cost per gallon is from 40 to 50 cents greater than in the United States.

The research council has made urgent representations to the government on this subject, and there is a possibility of legislation being introduced at the coming session to remove the restrictions. The recommendations of the council, if given statutory effect, would permit industrial alcohol to be made at any distillery or other plant licensed for the purpose.

The council maintains that industrial alcohol should be as free and as cheap in Canada as in the United States, England or Germany, the more

so as it is being used to mix with benzol and kerosene to make motor fuel, and it is also used to a certain extent in an undiluted form for airplane engines.

In the United States the postal department has ordered that in future all mail-carrying planes shall have engines constructed to use methylated spirits only.

In Canada, industrial alcohol could be produced in great quantities from the waste by-products of the lumber and pulp industries, and millions of gallons of "waste" burned in the form of fuel in the pulp mills, or in the form of sulphur gas from the pulp mills.

Marking the Highways

Trail Blazers are Busy in Saskatchewan Carrying on Work Began Last Year

Over 5,000 miles of highways in Saskatchewan have been marked by the Dominion Trail Blazing Association, which now has trail blazers at work in the northern part of the province carrying on the work which was begun last year.

By permission of the department of highways, the long distance poles are being used. The marking is simple, only four signs being used: "R" for right; "L" for left; "X" for danger sign; and a hand of color means keep straight on.

Saskatchewan trails are already connected to Winnipeg, New York, Seattle and other large centres.

A man who lives right, and is right, has more power in his silence than another by his words.

Comparative War Expenditures

(J. M. Keynes in the Economic Consequences of the Peace)

(1) The sums which the British treasury borrowed from the American treasury, after the "latter" came into the war, were approximately offset by the sums which England lent to her allies during the same period (i.e., including some lent before the United States came into the war); so that almost the whole of England's indebtedness to the United States was cleared, not on her own account, but to enable her to assist the rest of her allies, who were for various reasons placed in a position to draw the assistance from the United States direct.

(2) The United Kingdom has disposed of about \$5,000,000,000 worth of her foreign securities, and in addition has incurred foreign debt to the amount of about \$6,000,000,000. The United States, so far from selling, has bought back upwards of \$5,000,000,000, and has incurred practically no foreign debt.

(3) The population of the United Kingdom is about one-half that of the United States, the income about one-third, and the accumulated wealth between one-half and one-third. The financial capacity of the United Kingdom may therefore be put at about two-fifths that of the United States. The figure enables us to make the following comparison: Excluding loans to allies in each case (as is right on the assumption that these loans are to be repaid), the war expenditure of the United Kingdom has been about three times that of the United States, or in proportion to capacity between seven and eight times.

Rich Silver Find in Yukon

Montreal Man Reaches Vancouver With Valuable Ore Samples

Vancouver, B.C.—Several weeks ago, in the course of a debate in the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Bennett remarked that all was by no means lost, because a great wreck of silver that promised to rival the rich finds of the last century had been made in the far distant Yukon. Some accounts regarding this discovery have just reached Vancouver. The find was made in the Mayo district close to Stewart river and about 200 miles southeast of Dawson.

A former, governor-general of the Yukon territory, who is now living in Vancouver, knows the district well and is assured that the find may be the greatest ever made in Canada. J. E. Blunt, a native of Ontario, who went to the Yukon in 1895, even before the great placer discoveries, reached here with samples which remind mining men here of the richest pockets which 20 years ago made famous the Payette and Slocan Star and other well-known mines of the Slocan district of Kootenay.

The assays run from \$150 to \$200 to the ton. Blunt says there are literally mountains of it. The finds have been made about the border line where the rock lies absolutely bare and ore bodies have been traced for some miles across the country. Last summer the Yukon Gold Company, owned by the Guggenheims, bought the most promising claims, paying about \$45,000, and one of the company's leading experts spent the season in the camp.

At present the ore is being sent out by sleds to the banks of the Stewart River, 45 miles away, and from there will be shipped by steamer to Whitehorse, and probably to the Assiniboine smelter in the spring. The one individual who has made a success of shipping the ore is Thomas Allison, who two years ago staked the Silver King. He mined and sent to the smelter 3,500 tons of picked ore, which brought a return of half a million dollars, nearly 60 per cent of which was profit. The Guggenheims are now stating to be planning to put in a concentrating plant.

Alberta's Rhodes Scholar

The committee of selection of the Alberta Rhodes scholarship has named Robert Michener for the next three years. Mr. Michener is a son of Senator Michener of Red Deer, and is completing his final year in the University of Alberta. Through out his university career he has taken a prominent part in the various student activities, and while maintaining a most creditable academic record has become a leader in the athletic, dramatic, musical and social life of the institution.

The New Order

Mrs. Goodenough: I'm surprised to hear a wise little girl like you say she doesn't want to go heaven. Little Ethel: Well, I don't, 'cause I'd have to wear a practice on the lamp and I would wear a crown 'cause crowned heads are way out of date.

Something For Men to Read

Boys, Show This To Your Father—An Association Which Will Help the Boys of Your Community

If the Scout movement is to accomplish a successful place of work for boys in any community, the first essential is a local association. Some I presume, will ask the question, "What is a local association?" It is a body of men gathered together with a view to assisting the Scout movement in the area of that community. Its functions are to assist the Scoutmaster, to arrange for board of examiners, relative to the respective badges, to see that the proper type of men are selected for Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmasters, and to co-operate with the Scoutmaster and others, who are sworn on behalf of boy life in the community.

The local association elects its officers, and as laid down in the regulations governing the Boy Scouts Association, and may compile bylaws to meet local conditions, providing same conform to regulations of a national or provincial association. Some of these bylaws are forwarded to the Provincial Council for their approval and confirmation.

The membership of the local association should be made up of a number of young leading business men and the clergy. Care should be taken to elect only men who will take an active and keen interest in the boy.

It is necessary that an Honorary Secretary be appointed who will devote a little time to the Boy Scouts Association, and through him you will keep all communications, etc., with the Provincial Headquarters. If you accept membership in the local association you take upon yourself a responsibility to the boys of your community, and no man can give a greater piece of service to the community in which he lives, and to Canada, than by doing so.

To meet once or twice a month and discuss ways and means for helping the boys of your community is another duty of the local association, and to help the Scoutmaster in bringing about such functions and activities as will help to advantage the work of the boys. If men would only realize that the boy is Canada's greatest asset and would be willing to meet and discuss problems connected with the boys, it would mean that such institutions as juvenile courts, etc., would soon be abolished. Some men will say, "Oh, nonsense! I will take care of my own boy and let the other fellow do the same." This does not sound well and it is not sound in principle. I fully agree that the duty of each parent is to look to his own boy, but, yet, as fathers, must remember that some other fellow may be quite a hero in the eyes of our boys. Very often their hero is the Scoutmaster, the man who leads the pack, the man who goes into camp with them, perhaps the man who teaches them to swim—in other words, to do things—and this fact must be realized, that while some fathers may take a keen interest in their boys, there may be other fathers who do not. Why not make it your aid and co-operation in an endeavor to see that every boy in your community has an opportunity and is assisted to become the type of citizen Canada is looking for.

The challenge of the times is for greater co-operation and greater co-ordinating lines that tend towards a better citizenship. This is the principle that our boys who went overseas fought for will not step out, enter the ranks and fight alongside men who are helping to develop and encourage in every way possible the boys of this generation to play the game and play it fair.

If any reader wishes further information as to the activities of the Boy Scouts Association, or if he wishes to be kept up to date, he may write to the Provincial Office for the province you reside in—Canadian Boy.

"Deadwood Dick"

Richard Bullock, 34, to have been the author of "Deadwood Dick," died in a hospital at Glendale, Cal., after a year's illness, at the age of 73 years. He was the driver of the famous Deadwood coach which bore him and his sidekick, the hero of the western, to the outposts permitted the coach to drive when "Deadwood Dick" was alive.

More Homesteads in Canada The Canadian government has announced that it will issue 100,000 acres of land in various offices throughout Canada during 1919 show an increase of over 50 per cent over the previous year, the figures respectively being 4,684 per 1918 and 4,378 for the previous year.

Dear Living May Breed Extravagance

Greater Production Will Tend to Overtake the Present Scarcity and Thus Stabilize Price Level

One deplorable result of the increasing cost of living is that, instead of being a deterrent, it may even be a direct incentive to extravagance. This is so, because if a man desires to buy anything he may reflect that he is probably better to buy it immediately rather than defer till the price goes up.

To put it in another way: If money is worth 6 per cent, then \$100 will amount to \$105 at the end of twelve months. But if the purchasing power of the dollar decreases by 6 per cent during the same period, the investor is no better off at the end of the year than at the beginning. He has lost his money for nothing. At best, he has only preserved his capital from depreciation.

However, this condition should not drive us to despair to squander money on "consumption" goods, i.e., on unnecessary articles which merely minister to one's personal comfort. The remedy is rather to invest surplus funds in productive enterprises. If prices rise, the increase may be compensated by appreciation in the value of the property and of the goods produced. Moreover, greater production will tend to overtake the present scarcity and thus stabilize the price level.—P. M. Baldwin.

Amsterdam "Red" Clearing House

The Hague.—According to the Handelsblad, Amsterdam has become a Bolshevik clearing house. A secret international communist conference was held there early in February, at which representatives of the United States, Russia, Germany, England and other countries arranged to use the proceeds of Jewish confiscated lands in Russia for propaganda purposes, and the promotion of strikes in North America, Spain and Mexico.

Sir John Craig Eaton

New Director C.P.R.

Honorary Colonel Sir John Craig Eaton, K.C., whose appointment to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's directorate has been just announced, is best known to the mass of the Canadian public as president and dominant personality of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd. of Toronto and Winnipeg, the largest departmental institution of the Dominion, for which his father, the late Timothy Eaton, fifty years ago laid the foundation. In official circles Sir John's even better known as probably the foremost Canadian in civilian control during the war period, as the organizer of the war effort, and in the realm of trade he leads as an exponent of scientific organization, while at the same time recognizing the human equation in the matter.

Sir John was born in Toronto, April 28, 1876, receiving his education at the public schools of his native city and Upper Canada College. He began his commercial career with his father's growing establishment, the business of which has more than doubled in value since his administration. His individual forwardness led to the opening of the western house at Winnipeg in 1905, and the Montreal, N.B., outpost this past season. In addition to being president of the T. Eaton Co., he is director of the Dominion Canadian National Exhibition Association, and Wellesley Hospital; a member of the Senate of Victoria College, Toronto; an honorary governor, trustee and member of the Finance Committee of the Toronto General Hospital; a member of the Toronto College of Trade, and of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; also one of Canada's best known figures of reprobation. Political honors, though proffered like Caesar's crown, he has refused.

Knighthood June 3, 1915, he was incidentally the recipient on September 1917, of the special decoration of the War Service, this being an exceptional honor conferred on but 28 persons in all the empire within the past twenty years. In partial explanation it will be remembered that early in the war Sir John turned over to the Admiralty his five private yachts, the Florence, which served on the Atlantic Coast patrol under the ensign until no longer required, in the late autumn of 1916. During the war he equipped, equipped and sent overseas the Eaton machine gun batteries; while over \$1,000,000 of his private fortune was expended in the purchase of munitions for the war effort. He has also given \$100,000. Two thousand six hundred and eighty-two voluntary recruits went from the T. Eaton Co.'s establishment to the war effort.

Another notable feature of Sir John's initial in this splendid body representing 28.25 per cent of the company's male employees. And while the figure is not a record for flag and freedom, Sir John's private life for his families at home, this wage roll of patriotism exceeding \$2,000,000 is the ultimate total.

The inclusion of Sir John Eaton on the Canadian Pacific directorate gives that pioneer national transcontinental road not only another experienced financial general, but also a man who, perhaps more than any other large proportion, believes in the application of the Golden Rule to business, and has proved recognition of the human equation to be a successful policy, in the operation of his own large concerns.

No Cause for Pessimism in West

Despite adverse conditions in the greater part of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and in sections of Manitoba, it is estimated by the Winnipeg Free Press in an extensive survey of agricultural production in the Western Provinces in 1919, that the wheat production on the farms of the three Western Provinces in that year totalled \$397,563,855.

This total wealth is greater than any previous year. The wheat yield last year brought in less return than in 1918, but oats, barley and screenings were considerably greater, while flax and rye show quite a relaxation. Altogether, it is estimated that the financial returns from the grain produced in 1919 were about \$16,000,000 in excess of 1918.

Dairy and poultry returns indicate a very large increase in financial returns. The Free Press bases its estimate of livestock on figures from the stockyards at Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, and Saskatchewan, and shows that 1916 was a better year than 1919 by over seven million dollars. According to the Free Press, wool returns make as good a return last year as the previous year by over half a million dollars. Potatoes, hay and roots produced twenty million dollars' worth in 1919 than in the previous year.

There is every warrant for the statement made by the Free Press that when the three Prairie Provinces in a year when drought affected fully two-thirds of the area of the two larger provinces, can report a monetary return of nearly four hundred million dollars from grain, dairy products, livestock, roots, hay, eggs and wool, the country is not in a position of overabundance, however, by any means.

Saskatchewan's Population

IN OVER 800,000 MARK According to Statistics Recently Compiled Saskatchewan's population is now \$33,267, according to statistics compiled by the vital statistics department of the province, which have been made available to the public.

The figures were supplied by the same method in 1917 showed the total population to be slightly over 755,000 at that time. These figures were supplied by the secretary treasurers and the city and town clerks of every rural municipality, city, town and village in the province, with the exception of twelve, which did not report. In such cases the figures for 1918 were used.

The population of the city, towns and villages, according to these figures is 241,315, and of the rural districts 591,752, 563,500 for rural municipalities and 26,292 for the unincorporated territory. The population of the seven cities in the province is given as follows by the city clerks of each: Regina, 40,000; Saskatoon, 25,000; Moose Jaw, 21,623; Prince Albert, 8,500; North Battleford, 4,500; Swift Current, 4,000; Weyburn, 4,000.

Iron Duke a Poor Shot

Hero of Waterloo Better at Instruction Than Execution

Some soldiers, like lawyers, are excellent in giving the correct instructions professionally, but indifferent executors of the same in detail. A lord chancellor of England made this point in such a manner as to lead to endless litigation. Napoleon was a poor shot.

Lady Shilley returns in her diary a description of the Duke of Wellington during one of his visits. "I accompanied the duke in the afternoon," she writes on Sept. 8, 1819. "The hero of Waterloo was a very wild shot. After wounding a retriever and after, on peppering a retriever, he sprinkled the bare arms of an old woman who claimed to be washing clothes at her cottage window. 'My good woman,' I said, 'this must be the product of one of your life. You have had the distinction of being shot by the Duke of Wellington.' Her face was wreathed in smiles. The Duke slipped a gold coin into her hand."

German Army Still 400,000 Strong

Paris.—The German army is still 400,000 strong, according to a report received by the committee of foreign affairs on General Nibbel's head of the Baltic Mission. In addition, there are 100,000 police forces, officers and non-commissioned officers. Germany also is well supplied with tanks, machine guns and airplanes. In the neutral zone alone, on the right bank of the Rhine, she is policing forces number 1,200.

Australia Hopes To Make Paper

Samples of Timber Sent to Canada to Be Tested

Addressing a conference of New South Wales proprietors of newspapers, the state premier, W. A. Holman, said that the state government, aided by its expert advisers, had been engaged during the past 18 months in a series of experiments to ascertain whether the manufacture of paper so as to be possible to meet the difficulties that had arisen.

The experiments showed, he said, to such point that a quantity of timber of selected type had been sent to Canada to be tested in the laboratories of one of the big mills. The paper made from the Australian timber had not yet been sent back, but cable reports were of a most satisfactory character.

A committee had been appointed by the government, continued the premier, and was arranging for the introduction of a plant into New South Wales similar to one used in the conversion of some New South Wales timber into paper.

Minor Industries of Burma

Beautiful Objects of Art Are Made By Villagers

Sir Henry Adamson, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, has been visiting India on a mission of goodwill, and at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, at which a paper on "Burma's Villages" was read by Mr. Morris, provincial art officer of Burma, said that the minor industries of Burma were a backward condition.

He hoped in the steps taken for the improvement of the industries of Burma, the village industries would not be neglected, for it was to them that the bulk of the population of the country were required to work, especially in lower Burma, where the villager was a cultivator of rice, which only occupied him part of the year.

It was amazing, he continued, what beautiful objects of art were made by people so backward in village industries, and he thought buyers for these things could be found in London, even if they could not be supplied at first in large quantities. Burmese toys were very quaint and attractive to the eye, and he thought they would be of great value in the export of being cheap. He believed they could be exported in sufficient quantities to meet very large orders.

The Burmese are not very fond of being cheap. He believed they were very quiet and unobtrusive, and he thought they would be of great value in the export of being cheap. He believed they could be exported in sufficient quantities to meet very large orders.

Peace River Oil

Prof. Gwillim States Close Investigation Being Made by Government

The report of Professor J. G. Gwillim, of Queen's University, on the oil possibilities of certain portions of the province in the Peace River district has been tabled in the B.C. legislature. It states that the portion most worthy of close investigation is the strip of country lying between the Gwelo and the Peace River, and that of the area of disturbed geology adjacent to the mountains.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, who tabled the report, said that the results of the investigation were of great importance, and that much more extensive work of a general character had been carried on during the coming year by the government.

The Bulkhead sandstones are considered to be the shoreward equivalent of the Peace River sandstones and the latter are believed to be the base of the latter that it is near the low on the Peace River, about 1,100 feet below the river level.

Seek Railway Franchise

Ottawa.—Application is to be made at the price obtained by the federal house for a railway franchise to cover the land between the western end of Schulte Lake and from the junction of the Peace River and the river to Old Fort Reliance, at the eastern end of Great Slave Lake, in the northwest territories. The usual telegraphic and water-power development are also sought.

For moving loaded freight cars, a pinch bar has been invented that includes a shoe for gripping the rail, and so formed that as the handle is pressed down a curved pin is forced instead of being lifted.

Wool Marketing In Saskatchewan

Department of Agriculture Ready to Hand Over Work to Organized Wool Producers

For the past six years the co-operative organization branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture has acted as a wool marketing agency for the sheep men of the province, and now a point has been reached where the success of co-operative marketing wool has been so clearly demonstrated and the quantity handled annually amounts to such a heavy total, that the department of agriculture is ready to hand over the work to the organized wool producers of the province, if they are prepared to assume the responsibility.

P. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, in explaining the reasons for taking this step, states that when the co-operative wool marketing work was undertaken in 1914, the sheep breeding industry in the province had been at a standstill for a number of years, with the number of flocks decreasing rather than increasing. By exercising proper care in the preparation of the wool, and by co-operating in the sale, it was believed that sheep men could materially increase their returns from their wool crop. The success which has attended the movement since its inception has amply justified the undertaking, and practically all the sheep men in the province are now co-operating to their advantage to be gained through proper preparation of the wool and bulk sales on a graded basis.

In 1914 there were 179 consignments of wool received, with a total weight of 69,004 pounds, by the Co-operative Wool Marketing Board. In 1916 there were 318 consignments, with total weight of 150,328 pounds. In 1917 there were 487 consignments with total weight of 220,000 pounds. In 1918 there were 511 consignments with total weight of 223,445 pounds, and 916 consignments worth \$1,940,000 in 1918.

In 1919 there were 1,103 consignments, weighing 553,942 pounds, handled by the co-operative organization branch, making a total of over a million and a half pounds of wool handled in the past six years.

Since January 1, 1919, the Government undertook this work, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited, has been organized. This is a co-operative organization composed of farmers in every province in Canada. Its shareholders in Saskatchewan number about 200, and it is proposed that these shareholders should form an association to handle the wool marketing work that has been reported to be successful during the last few years by the Saskatchewan Government on behalf of the farmers.

Honest Murray Islanders

Every Village Has What Is Called an "Honest Board"

The natives of Murray Island, a detached member of the Torres Strait group of islands immediately to the west of Queensland, Australia, as noted for their honesty. "Honesty boards" at the foot of which is placed any article found.

Anything that is picked up is always placed at the foot of the post, and is then taken over by the police and handed to the rightful owner, after a strict investigation as to how the article came to be lost. If the loser has been careless a fine is levied.

No one is allowed to land on the island without permission from the administrator, and under no circumstances is anyone permitted to remain after nightfall, except as a guest of the administrator. This excellent law keeps out all unscrupulous, and prevents the importation of intoxicating drinks.

Marketing Alberta Wool

Southern Alberta Wool Growers Receive Final Returns

Final returns have been made to sheep men by the Southern Alberta Wool Growers' association for the wool sold through the association in the last year. The total of the 80,000 and 90,000 pounds of wool was marketed through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' association, and the price obtained by the growers would be about sixty cents a pound. A considerable quantity of wool was also sold privately through dealers.

According to the secretary of the Southern Alberta Wool Growers' association, there are approximately 150,000 head of sheep wintering south of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Alberta, and they have kept in fairly good shape up to the present.

The robin and the wren are the only birds that sing all the year around. All other birds have a period of silence.

Frazier Valley Wool Producers Organize

British Market For Western Produce

Outlook Is Very Good for Canadian Livestock

Henry B. Thompson, formerly chairman of the Canada Food Board, who has just spent eight months with the Canadian mission in London, is of the opinion that the livestock producers of the Dominion have an excellent chance to establish themselves in special line against all-comers in the British markets. "Canadian bacon has unquestionably gained the goodwill of the British people," he says, "and it commands the best prices."

Thompson says he found a readiness everywhere to take Canadian beef, if ready in supply. The total importation of beef into the United Kingdom is about five billion head of live weight a year. If Canadian exports of this commodity were increased twenty times, it would only just fill the British market. And there are the great continental markets to be considered.

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How It Works Out

Public Sentiment in Favor of Prohibition Strong in U.S.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the Right Hon. the Lord of the Admiralty, one of the editors of the Collier's Weekly, who is in England on a visit from the United States, was asked to investigate the working of prohibition in that country. "I never believe in prohibition," he declared, "until I have an opportunity of studying its effects. The proprietor of a large hotel told me that his dances and midnight suppers were every bit as well attended as in the days when he sold intoxicating drinks. The proprietor added that the profits on the sale of temperance drinks were 140 per cent, which was considerably more than on the sale of alcohol."

In Washington Mr. Abbott was told that prohibition was the first thing that had ever happened in the States. Statistics showed, he went on, that there was no increase in the drug habit in the United States on account of prohibition. "I was convinced," he said, "that prohibition wherever it is enforced has not merely not increased the comfort, the thrift, and contentment of the people, but has been endorsed and approved by public sentiment."

Opportunities for Settlers

Where Good Land Is Available at Low Prices

Land in the North Battleford district is very fertile and comparatively low in price. Some of it has been settled from eight to sixteen years.

The older pioneers have now the total acreage under cultivation. Many of the newcomers have from fifty to one hundred acres broken. Land can be purchased at prices ranging from \$13 to \$25 per acre. The favorable price of land in this district is because, being a comparatively new country, prices have not advanced to the level of the older settled districts, but they undoubtedly will. There is every prospect of a large increase in land values, which has distinguished the last two or three years, will be continued in the immediate future to even a greater degree.

Settlement extends 100 miles to the southward, and there is still much unbroken land further north, and to the northwest there are millions of unsurveyed acres that are suitable for agricultural settlement. Special attention is given to stock raising and dairying in the remote settlements. A branch of the Canadian National Railway runs from N. Battleford northward to Turlock, a distance of 60 miles. This line is being extended several miles this year.

Horsemanship was introduced in England by William T. in 1066.

Not a passenger on the Mayflower in 1602 had a valid name.

Backloggers of the Fraser Valley

British Columbia has been slow in standardizing the marketing of its product, the improvement of their state of more convenient purchasing of appliances. The new organization will not interfere in any way with the British Columbia Wool Producers' Association, which is provincial in its scope; it will confine its efforts to the Fraser Valley for the present, at least. The headquarters will be in New Westminster, and conventions will be held annually during the provincial fair.

According to facts and figures submitted at the organization's meeting, over 80 tons of honey were harvested in the Fraser Valley in 1919 (in spite of a serious epidemic of foul brood), or about one-quarter of what is consumed annually in the province. Much of this honey was marketed at thirty cents a pound, though some sold as cheap as twenty-five cents, and other lots brought as high as thirty-five cents. This year it is intended to set a standard price for a standard product early in the season.

Up to now no move has been made towards raising any capital, a nominal fee of one dollar a year being charged members to take care of running expenses. The question of membership was made later when deemed advisable in connection with the purchase of supplies—P.W.L.

Vote on Liquor Imports

Saskatchewan Is the First to Take Action Toward Invoking the Provisions of the Canada Temperance Act

The Saskatchewan government is the first of the provincial governments to take action toward invoking the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act as amended at the last session of the federal house, for the purpose of taking a referendum of the people of the province on the question of prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquor for use as a beverage. A motion has been introduced in the legislature by the Attorney-General asking the assembly to set to motion the necessary machinery, by making provision for the question of prohibition to take such a referendum. The Canada Temperance Act provides that upon the receipt of a petition of this kind the federal government may issue a proclamation for taking the vote of the electors for or against the prohibition. It is expected that it will take several months before a referendum of the people of the province can be taken on the subject of prohibition.

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Fox Farming Pays

Some Fine Skins From an Alberta Fox Ranch

Dads & Peacock, of Camrose, Alberta, are sending five black and two silver grey fox skins from their ranch, to be offered at the American sales. The skins are of the best quality, and Camrose about seven years ago and had many pups and down at the beginning. During the past few years, however, things have been going their way, and at present their ranch is considered a gold mine.

The large number of foxes in the neighborhood of \$8,000, and is considered as fine a line of skins as ever left Alberta. The company have everything in the line of foxes, and of which there are over forty on the ranch, which is one of the largest in the province.

Fall Into It

A physician on a liner made a great deal of sea water among his patients. Whatever that trouble, a dose of the briny water was given them. One day the doctor felt overboard. A coast guard cutter came on board in the midst of which the captain came up and inquired the cause. "Oh, it's nothing," said "answered a sea sickness," and the doctor took into his medicine chest.

Hardware

FLANAGAN Bros.

Harness

Save Time and Energy**Electric Vacuum Cleaner**

Do your house cleaning with an electric vacuum cleaner. Simply attach the cord to lamp socket and run cleaner over your rugs, mattresses, pillows etc.

PRICE EACH - \$55.00**ELECTRIC IRONS**

Don't sweat over a hot stove when you can get a reliable Iron for \$6.50

STEWART CLIPPING MACHINE \$15.00

To get 100 per cent value from your horses, clip them in the spring. They look better - feel better - work better.

HARNESS

Come in and inspect our Harness. It will pay you. All leather sets, from \$45.00 to \$83.00

Chain Harness: with Martingales and Breast Chains, \$34.00. We handle a make of saddles second to none and are in a position to quote you attractive prices on account of our early buying in leather goods.

Try a package of **GOPHER CARTRIDGES**. They are absolutely safe - not a poison: will kill all gophers if directions are followed

**PAINTS OILS
AND GLASS**
Flanagan Brothers
**AUTO
ACCESSORIES**
BEAVER BOARD
FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

"You Can't Expect Beaver Board Results Unless This Trade-mark is on the Back of the Board You Buy"

Look for it. Be sure this mark is on the back of every panel of wall board you buy.

All wall board is not Beaver Board. Like every other product it is imitated, and while some of these imitations may look like Beaver Board they can never act like Beaver Board.

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Agriculture

It is imperative that every agriculturist form a sound association with a progressive banking institution. This bank is stimulating production by providing a broad service for ambitious farmers. Any of our 400 branches can furnish reliable information as to markets and shipping facilities.

Reserves exceed \$174,000,000.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Bassano Branch - Safety Deposit Boxes

Branches also at Calgary and Regina

Local and Personal.

His Lordship the Bishop of Calgary will preach at the Anglican Church on Sunday next at 7.30 p.m.

The first of us hope, many rainstorms paid us a visit on Tuesday and was greeted with great enthusiasm. Come again often!

Don't forget the entertainment by the Gem Lady Minstrels tomorrow (Friday). It is from all accounts an entertainment well worth while.

How about a real good gopher exterminating campaign right now? A consistent co-operative campaign undertaken now would mean the practical extermination of the pests this year.

Beautify Bassano by Boulevards is the slogan of some of our residents, which might very well be adopted by all if only the Council can conduct a consistent corralling capacious cattle campaign.

Once again we would remind the council that it is hardly fair to seek some people for dog taxes and permits the thousand and one other straws to come unfettered by tag or tax.

How about that paint-up and clean-up week Mr. Mayor? If the council will conduct the latter, though it might be a means of persuading householders to do the former.

A. K. Whiston, secretary of the Municipal Hospitals' Department was in to see on Friday, obtaining a first-hand knowledge of the difficulty of administering a few of the ideas were sent out by his office.

Ten car-loads of chivalry Chinese were arrived in Bassano during the past week and are busily engaged (when it doesn't rain) cleaning up the C.P.R. yards when spring opens up they will be transferred to Grosbeak gravel pit and the rest of the train is being led in by the

Women's Institute

The following letter speaks for itself.

Mrs. Herbert Johnson,
San'y Bassano Institute.

Dear Mrs. Johnson,

I have received one hundred and twenty-three dollars (\$123.00) from the members of the Bassano Institute for the purchase of boots to be used in the Relief work in the drought area.

I very greatly appreciate this donation, as I realize there are many calls now so that your Institute is surely to be congratulated on the success of your campaign. This sum will enable me to purchase a good many pairs of boots from the wholesalers, and with the snow melting now, the need for boots in the country is just as urgent as during the cold weather. Will you please extend to your members my sincere thanks for this gift of money.

Very truly yours
(Miss) EVELYN G. O. MURPHY
Superior, Women's Institute
- Relief Dept.

A very active season is being planned by the executive and the first shot of the campaign will be fired on Thursday April 22nd when a Whist Drive will be given at the Hunter Hotel.

Short Course Schools in Home Nursing, Foods and Cookery will be held in Bassano on May 27th, 28th and 29th.

The lecturers will be Miss Morfin and Miss McDermid.

The meetings of the Institute are held in the Town Hall every second Tuesday in the month.

In spite of the fact that so many of our farmers have left town lately to take up spring work on their farms the housing situation is just as acute as ever. Rumor has it that a large number of houses are shortly to be put in habitable shape for immediate occupancy.

Landscaping de luxe was the slogan of a bunch of prosperity hunters who arrived in Bassano in a special Pullman Monday. The car being thought on to the playing track for three days while the party gave several chaotic lectures the once-over.

KODAK**Can we live again?****It is possible!**

How many experiences of your past life-- incidents which have brought you happiness with friends who are no longer with you-- are there which you would give worlds to have some living record of?

Half the joy of life lies with happy memories.

You can live again in them if you invest a few dollars in a Kodak.

We have the Eastman in every size with all accessories in stock.

Stiles - The Druggist

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THE MODERN FINISH

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Made in: CHERRY, ROSEWOOD, LIGHT OAK, DARK OAK, LIGHT MAHOGANY, DARK MAHOGANY, GOLDEN OAK, GREEN WALNUT, EBONY, DULL BLACK, NATURAL and GROUND.

SHER-WILL-LAC will renew or change the finish on old surfaces, attractively finish new surfaces, and over a coat of SHER-WILL-LAC Ground will produce the attractive grained representation of any class of Hardwood. DRIES HARD OVER NIGHT and is TOUGH, WATERPROOF and HEAT-PROOF.



THIS COUPON entitles the holder to a free sample tin of SHER-WILL-LAC, any color selected, when presented with fifteen cents (15c) to pay for a new SHER-WILL-LAC brush.

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MILROY
Bassano**